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IN THE APPLICATION

OF

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FOR A

NURSING GARMENT

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to garments, and particularly, to a fashionable nursing garment which permits a mother to nurse her child discreetly.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

10 In the past, nursing garments have failed to sufficiently conceal a woman's breasts or lower torso while she is nursing, or have included too many obvious functional features which detract from the appearance of the garment and make it obvious that the woman is wearing a nursing garment. Additionally, nursing garments have generally been limited to only a few particular styles.

15 One such style is the slit-type garment. Slits require either cumbersome adjustment of clothing and do not sufficiently cover the wearer's breasts while nursing. Also, a slit does not lend itself to any type of form-fitting design as it must be incorporated into an A-line type loose garment.

Another example of nursing garment is the covering-element type of garment in which patches and flaps are used to cover the wearer's breasts. Patches and flaps, however, are also cumbersome and often require manipulation of connecting elements such as buttons, zippers, or hook and loop fasteners for exposure of the breasts, which takes time to do and can get complicated when the mother is trying to hold onto a hungry baby while undoing the fasteners. Due to their location, the buttons and zippers detract from the appearance of the garment. The flaps are often unsightly, giving the front of the garment a strange appearance, and readily reveal the garment's function, which may be embarrassing.

U.S. Patent No. 5,045,018, issued September 3, 1991 to Anna M. Costanzo, discloses a camisole embodying brassiere cups joined with a separate stretchable strip laterally placed at the base of brassiere cups and body of the camisole. The camisole combined with brassiere cups can be used to improve the appearance of the wearer and can be worn in place of a plurality of inner garments.

U.S. Patent No. 5,461,725, issued October 31, 1995 to P. A. Witczak, discloses a garment featuring stretchable, resilient straps and a bodice. The straps are sufficiently resilient and

suitably stretchable so that when a women wearing the garment pulls down the bodice, she can expose a breast for nursing and when through, she can return the bodice to its original position covering the breast.

5 U.S. Patent No. 6,550,067, issued April 22, 2003, to J.B. Force, discloses a brassiere garment for use in nursing. The brassiere portion of the garment is provided with cups which can be opened and closed without having to unfasten a brassiere garment from a wearer.

10 Other patents relating to nursing garments include U.S. Patent No. 1,664,214, issued March 27, 1928 to I.G. Hudson (inner garment with V-shaped sections detachably secured to the garment); U.S. Patent No. 3,449,763, issued June 17, 1969 to G.F. Grate (inner garment with self-contained means for exposing
15 one or both breasts for nursing an infant); U.S. Patent No. 3,611,439, issued October 12, 1971 to P.L. Meyers (gown includes pair of breast-covering panels); U.S. Patent No. 4,144,593, issued March 20, 1979 to S.D. Timmons (garment with panel hinged at top to cover open breast area); U.S. Patent No. 4,208,743,
20 issued June 24, 1980 to L.S. Whitcraft (gown with apertures proximate each arm); U.S. Patent No. 4,280,228, issued July 28, 1981 to D.J. Sulzmann (nursing blouse with openings concealed by

overlapping portions of the blouse); U.S. Patent No. 4,528,699,
issued July 16, 1985 to S.D. Hughes (nursing blouse with
separable sections to make breast accessible to baby); U.S.
Patent No. 4,648,404, issued March 10, 1987 to S.A. Clark
5 (coordinated slip and bra); U.S. Patent No. 5,182,813, issued
Feb. 2, 1993 to J.E. Booze (nursing garment with pleats); U.S.
Patent No. 5,611,086, issued March 18, 1997 to K.R. Eggen
(nursing garment including vest); U.S. Patent No. 6,162,111,
issued December 19, 2000 to S.L. Heroff (women's clothing
10 apparel including a built-in bra); U.S. Patent No. 6,178,784 B1,
issued January 30, 2001 to J.W. Marley Jr. (knit criss-cross
brassiere); U.S. Patent No. 6,282,719, issued Sep. 4, 2001 to
C.A. Vera et al. (combination nightgown and bra); and U.S.
Patent No. 6,443,805, issued Sep. 3, 2002 to K. Kirkwood (bra
15 shelf and application thereof).

None of the above inventions and patents, taken either
singly or in combination, is seen to describe the instant
invention as claimed. Thus a nursing garment solving the
aforementioned problems is desired.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The nursing garment of the present invention includes an
outer garment and an inner garment. The outer garment can be
any suitable garment which has a tubular body for covering the
upper body region. The inner garment is disposed within the
10 tubular body of the outer garment and attached to the outer
garment. The inner garment can be any camisole-type garment
which includes two chest panels that overlap with one another in
criss-cross fashion. The chest panels receive and support the
wearer's breasts. A nursing mother may raise the outer garment
15 over her chest and pull either chest panel below the breast to
make her breast accessible to her baby.

Accordingly, it is a principal object of the invention to
provide a nursing garment that may take on any one of countless
attractive styles and be embodied in any number of different
15 types of wearing apparel without inhibiting the freedom of the
woman to nurse as frequently as may be required.

It is another object of the invention to provide a nursing
garment which allows the wearer to nurse a child without
removing the garment.

20 It is a further object of the invention to provide a
nursing garment which allows the wearer to nurse a child while
keeping her breasts substantially covered.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a nursing garment which incorporates important functional features without detracting from styling or aesthetic considerations.

5 It is an object of the invention to provide improved elements and arrangements thereof for the purposes described which is inexpensive, dependable and fully effective in accomplishing its intended purposes.

10 These and other objects of the present invention will become readily apparent upon further review of the following specification and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an environmental, perspective view of a nursing garment according to the present invention.

15 Fig. 2 is an environmental front view of the nursing garment according to the present invention, particularly showing the outer garment.

Fig. 3 is an environmental front view of the nursing garment according to the present invention, the outer garment being raised to show the inner garment.

20 Fig. 4 is a perspective, partly exploded view of the inner garment, the left chest panel being detached and the front of

the torso being folded back to show details of the interior of the inner garment.

Fig. 5 is an environmental rear view of the nursing garment according to the present invention, the outer garment being raised to show the inner garment.

Fig. 6 is an environmental front view the nursing garment with the collar or neckline of the outer garment pulled back to show a shoulder strap and shoulder portion of the nursing garment according to the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a front view of the nursing garment according to the present invention with the outer garment raised and the left chest panel lowered to expose a breast of the wearer.

Similar reference characters denote corresponding features consistently throughout the attached drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention relates to a nursing garment, generally designated as 10 in the drawings. As shown in Fig. 1, the nursing garment 10 includes an outer garment 12 and an inner garment 14 which is attached to the outer garment. The nursing garment allows a nursing mother to breastfeed her child without undesired exposure of her body.

The outer garment 12 can be any suitable garment or women's clothing apparel that covers the upper body region, including the breasts, for example, dresses, blouses, t-shirts, tank tops, etc.... Preferably, however, the outer garment 12 is a woman's shirt having a tubular body 13 with a neck 16, a shoulder portion 18 on either side of the neck 16, and a first underarm portion 20 below each shoulder portion 18, as shown in Fig. 2. The outer garment 12 may optionally include a pair of sleeves 22, disposed at opposite sides of the tubular body 13 being attached at the armhole opening defined by each shoulder portion 18 and underarm portion 20.

The outer garment 12 is completely smooth with no obvious openings to the breasts. An outer garment which opens down the front and is buttoned, zipped, or otherwise fastened is not preferred, because (1) it takes time to unfasten and may be difficult to manipulate while trying to hold a hungry baby; and (2) a garment which opens down the front renders it difficult to cover the exposed portion of the breast for modesty while nursing the infant. For this reason, the outer garment 12 is preferably a pullover type of shirt or blouse, which may be lifted to expose the breast and then lowered to discreetly cover

the upper portion of the breast after the infant has attached himself or herself to the nipple.

Fig. 3 depicts a front view of the nursing garment 10 with the outer garment 12 raised to reveal the inner garment 14. As is shown, the inner garment 14 is disposed within the tubular body 13 of the outer garment 12. The inner garment is configured as a camisole or other similar garment. In this view, two chest panels 24, also referred to as breast panels, and a front torso panel 26 of the inner garment 14 can be seen. Preferably, a horizontal seam 28 is sewn to attach a bottom edge of the two chest panels 24 to a top edge of the front torso panel 26. As can be seen, the chest panels 24 partially overlap with one another, in criss-cross fashion.

As is depicted in Fig. 4, the nursing garment 10 further includes a back panel 30 having a top edge 30a, a bottom edge 30b, and opposing upper and lower side edges, 30c and 30d. A side edge 24b of each chest panel 24 is attached to one of the upper side edges 30c of the back panel 30. A shoulder strap 32 extends from an upper portion of each chest panel and is attached to the top edge 30a of the back panel 30, to define armholes 34. The shoulder straps 32 and the chest panels 24 may be integrally connected together, as is shown, or made from

separate pieces. Constructing the chest panel 24 and shoulder strap from a single, continuous piece of fabric does have the advantage of eliminating shear stress at the junction of the breast panel 24 and strap 32 from repeated lowering of the
5 breast panel 24, as well as preventing unsightly bulges from seams or tenderness from rubbing a metal ring or other link against the breast. It simply becomes easier and more comfortable to manipulate the chest panel 24 and shoulder strap 32 when they are made as a continuous unit.

10 Opposing side edges 26b of the front torso panel 26 are attached to the lower side edges 30d of the back panel 30, forming a torso tube 36. The torso tube 36 is configured to completely surround and cover the lower torso of the wearer.

An elastic band 38 is disposed circumferentially along an
15 inner surface of the inner garment 14 at a level just below the chest panels 24 or bustline of the inner garment 14. Attachment of the elastic band across the back panel 30 generally defines the upper side edge 30c and lower side edge 30d. The elastic band 38 is attached to the horizontal seam 28 which joins the
20 chest panels 24 and the front torso panel 26 and to a corresponding portion of the back panel 30. The elastic band 38 serves to gather the chest panels 24 around a wearer's breasts

so that the chest panels 24 may better receive and support the
wearer's breasts. The elastic band 38 forms a shelf bra effect,
raising and extending the breasts forward to enhance the
attractiveness of the nursing garment 10, and providing a degree
5 of independence from the torso panel 26, so that the chest
panels 24 are not lowered by movement of the torso panel 26.
The positioning of the elastic band across the back panel can be
seen more clearly in Fig. 5.

The inner garment 14 and the outer garment 12 may be
10 attached together by any suitable means at any suitable
position. Fig. 6 depicts the outer garment 12 with the neck
outstretched to reveal one shoulder strap 32 of the undergarment
14. As shown, it is preferable to join the shoulder straps 32
of the inner garment 14 to the shoulder portions 18 of the outer
15 garment 13. Preferably, a strap 40 of suitable material is
configured to loop around each shoulder strap 32 and attach to
each shoulder portion 18. While any suitable material may be
used, the strap 40 is preferably twill tape or ribbon.
Additionally, the first underarm portions 20 of the outer
20 garment 12 are attached to a second underarm portion 42 below
each armhole 34 of the inner garment 14 by sewing.

The nursing garment 10 can be made from any suitable lightweight fabric that is also flexible and breathable. Preferably, both the outer garment 12 and the inner garment 14 are made from a blend of cotton and spandex material, such as Lycra™. A fabric containing 95% cotton and 5% Lycra™ is particularly suitable for achieving the desired degree of flexibility and breathability. The inner garment 14 and the outer garment 12 may also be of the same color, enhancing the attractiveness of the nursing garment 10.

By wearing the nursing garment 10 of the present invention, a nursing mother can easily nurse a child with minimal exposure of her body. After raising the outer garment 12 above her chest, a nursing mother may pull one of the chest panels 24 downwardly beneath her breast to make her breast accessible to the baby as can be seen in Fig. 7. The chest panels 24 lack any foam padding or stiffening material used to form bra cups, so that the chest panels are completely flexible, the spandex allowing the chest panels to be easily lowered to expose the breast without undoing any fasteners, while being sufficiently resilient to support the breasts, but not being tight enough to bind the breasts. The cotton material is soft for comfort, while being somewhat absorbent to wick up small amounts of

moisture without staining the outer garment 12. While the
wearer is breastfeeding, any part of the breast which is not
concealed by the child's head may be covered by lowering the
outer garment the outer garment 12. The wearer's stomach and
5 back also remain hidden from public view since the torso tube 36
of the inner garment 14 remains in place.

Consequently, the nursing garment 10 of the present
invention provides a comfortable, attractive, functional garment
for nursing mothers.

10 It is to be understood that the present invention is not
limited to the embodiments described above, but encompasses any
and all embodiments within the scope of the following claims.